

>
> 2) NJ Inst. of Tech
> telnet to ham.njit.edu (not sure on the port number)
> Same format as Buffalo
>
> 3) For some real fun, Anomaly!
> telnet 155.212.2.2 (anomaly.sbs.com for the clueless)
> login as HAMRADIO, you'll be prompted for your callsign. You then
> have access to the Anomaly callsign server and several hundred meg of
> ham-related files that are FTP'able....

Can someone confirm that #3 has a valid address?

I have tried to telnet tonight to both the numerical address and the anomaly.sbs.com and my system says that neither can be found on internet.

Some help, please, I would like to look at the several hundred meg of ham-related files.

Thanks, Marv Hoffman, KD4EGV
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC

Bitnet: HOFFMANMK@APPSTATE.BITNET
Internet:HOFFMANMK@CONRAD.APPSTATE.EDU

Date: 8 Jul 93 18:07:45 GMT
From: rit!cci632!jdc@cs.rochester.edu
Subject: capacitance hats and loading coils
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

How does one determine the size of a "capacitance hat", used to make electrically-too-short antennas resonant? I've seen them used on antennas in the ARRL Antenna Book, but not how the size used was derived.

Also, how about the building coils into an antenna element to increase its electrical length? Is that "better" than capacitance hats? Also, how is the size computed?

73's...Jim
N2VNO

Date: 8 Jul 93 20:24:06 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!darwin.sura.net!news.duc.auburn.edu!ducvax.auburn.edu!

anderjh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Digital FM through TV Cable, How?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There is a service in Birmingham, AL called DMX Digital Music Express which is delivered through the Cable for Cable TV. It has about 40 stations which can be tuned in on an FM Stereo. Are they really sending digital signals through cable and how are they doing this?
Curious Jamie ANDERJH@DUCVAX.AUBURN.EDU

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 1993 20:38:48 GMT
From: swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: DJ-580 TX/RX problem
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C9uLEF.CI7@csn.org> erik@teal.csn.org (Erik Mugele) writes:
>I have an Alinco DJ-580T that seems to be having a problem. SOMETIMES when
>I key up the radio, it indicates it is transmitting but does not. It
>won't even kick my linear amp into transmit. Also when the
>transmit problem is occurring the radio fails to receive anything, even
>when I know a station is transmitting on the frequency. I have
>tried various anttenas. No luck. One other piece of information...
>When the transmit problem occurs, the "ON AIR" indicator blinks
>instead of staying on. What does this indicate?

This indicates the PLL is out of lock. Since it's in warranty, send it back.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 1993 20:41:01 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Henry 2KD HV Problem (Seek Advice)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jul8.145037.13777@worldbank.org> dearnshaw@worldbank.org (Darrell Earnshaw) writes:

>I have a 5 year old Hentry 2KD amplifier. It has recently developed an annoying
>symptom, which I believe is associated with a high-voltage component failing.
>
>The symptoms are a loud cracking sound which occurs periodically when the
>amplifier is warm. This occurs whether the amp is in operate or standby mode.
>No drop in HV is noticed on the meter (but it's heavily dampened), and no trace
>of arcing can be found in the power supply. (The problem still occurs when the
>HV to the RF deck is disconnected, so it appears to be a power supply problem.)
>
>Has anyone experienced this (or similiar problem), and if so, any ideas what
>could be causing it? I could simply wait for the ailing component to fail...
>but that would likely happen in the middle of a pile-up for the 3V, or
>something equally as important.

The arcing is most likely caused by dirt that has formed a microscopic carbon trail across a component or circuit board. Observing all safety precautions, clean the power supply very carefully with a mild organic solvent, let dry completely, and test.

Gary

```
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV          | You make it,      | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it.     | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way           | Guaranteed!      | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244   |                  |
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Date: Fri, 9 Jul 1993 00:59:50 GMT
From: voa3!eab@uunet.uu.net
Subject: MD-DC QSO Party Announcement
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

___Maryland-DC QSO Party Rules
The Antietam Radio Association - W3CWC - is proud to present
The 1993 Maryland - DC QSO Party

TIMES: 1600Z August 14 - 0300Z August 15 and 1600Z - 2359Z August 15

MODES: Phone and CW

- *Stations may be worked _once_ per band using each mode.
- *CW QSOs count in the CW sub-band ONLY!
- *Non-Maryland/DC stations must work only Maryland/DC stations for credit points.
- *Maryland/DC stations may work any other station.
- *Mobiles and portable stations that change Maryland counties, Baltimore City or DC count as a different station in each of

the above mentioned principalities.

*Repeater and PACKET QSO's do NOT count. All other HF, VHF and UHF QSO's do.

EXCHANGE: Exchange signal report, QTH and major category of operation.

*QTH is defined as the Maryland county, Baltimore City, DC, US state or DXCC country.

*Major category is defined as "C"LUB, "Q"RP (10 watts or less), "M"OBILE, "N"OVICE/TECHNICIAN or "S"TANDARD.

*Stations should only exchange the category that reflects their highest point value.

QSO POINTS:

*Club stations in Maryland or DC are worth 10 points.

*Mobile stations are worth 5 points.

*CW stations are worth 2 points.

*All others are worth 1 point.

***Note: Stations should send their highest point value ONLY, For example, a CW mobile station is worth 5 points.

SCORING:

*For Non-Maryland/DC stations, each Maryland county, Baltimore City and DC count as multipliers (maximum 25 possible).

*For Maryland/DC stations, multipliers are each Maryland county, Baltimore City, DC. the other 49 US states and one DXCC country (maximum 75 possible).

SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES:

*Phone: 1.860, 3.920, 7.230, 14.260, 21.370, 28.370, 50.150 and 146.550 MHz.

*CW: 3.643, 3.701, 7.060, 7.126, 14.040, 21.115 28.040 and 28.115 MHz.

NOTE: CW is suggested at 30 minutes past the top of the hour.

FINAL SCORE:

*The sum of the "QSO points" multiplied by the sum of the "Multipliers" equals the final score.

AWARDS:

* A certificate and QSO Party Logo Watch to the high scoring MDC log and top NON-MDC Log.

* Certificates awarded to winners in all other categories including 10 best MDC scores, best score in each US State, Canadian

Province, DX Country (other than Canada), MD Club, DC Club,
MDC mobile station, YL station, QRP, Novice/Tech and SWL log..

- * A plaque will be awarded to the top scoring MD/DC Club.
Station
(Plaque donated by the radio dealer Amateur Radio of
Hagerstown (MD))

- * Participation certificates awarded to all with 50 or more QSO's.

All logs MUST be received by September 10, 1992. Mail entries to:
Antietam Radio Association
P. O. Box 52
Hagerstown, Maryland 21741-0052 USA

Please direct all questions or comments to WA3EOP or W3AAT at the
above address.

DO _NOT_ direct questions or comments to the Internet poster.

Date: 9 Jul 93 01:35:44 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: PacComm Tiny-2 / MC-NB96 Switching
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently purchased a PacComm Tiny-2 MK II TNC and a MC-NB96 add-on 9.6Kb/s modem. The Tiny-2 works very well alone at 1200 b/s. With the NB96 installed, the pair work very well at 9.6K.

The instructions for the NB96 mention an ability for the modem to be switched out of the TNC's circuit, presumably to restore the TNC's native 1200 b/s capability. This seems like a valuable feature that would allow the unit to work at either 9.6 K and 1200 b/s with the flick of a switch.

I would like to know if anyone has been able to make the Tiny-2 and NB96 switchable between 9.6K and 1200 b/s.

I installed a DPDT in switch in my rig that is intended to flick back and forth between the two baud rates. One side of the switch shorts the NB96's "disable" jumper (JPS), and the other switches the TNC's radio baud rate settings (JPR) between 9.6K and 1200 b/s. The results are as follows:

- at 9.6K the unit transmits and receives well
- at 1200 b/s the unit sends but DOES NOT RECEIVE

My test rig uses two TNCs back-to-back (with two microcomputers), so there is not a radio problem, and I have an intermediary circuit that cuts out each TNC's transmit signal except when it's PTT is active. I have experimented with interfacing at either the NB96's I/O and the Tiny-2's I/O.

It may well be that I do not understand the cryptic instructions about how to use the modem disable feature and have bungled the job.

Thank you for advising me on this project.

--- Andy / VE1COR / acornwal@fox.nstn.ns.ca

!

Andrew Cornwall

Nova Scotia Department of Education

Nova Scotia, Canada

Date: Thu, 08 Jul 1993 20:57

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!

MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU!CSMSCST@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Repeater systems with multiple transmitters

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <m3ounoINNj6l@news.bbn.com>,

levin@bbn.com (Joel B Levin) writes:

>alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>|Steve Schallehn (steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu) wrote:

>|: large areas. As I recall, the transmitters were all phase-locked to

>|: avoid interference, although I bet receiver capture is more important

>|: to system performance.

>|

>|I don't think they would have to be truly phase-locked. The relative

>|phase from the different transmitters will be random at the receiver

>|(depending on its location) anyway. So long as all the carriers are

>|within a few Hz, you won't get an interfering beat note in the

>|receiver.

>

>It seems to me that there would be interference bands. If the

>receiver is fixed and the transmitters phase-locked, the wavelength

>and distance to the transmitters would determine whether there was a

>signal at the receiver. If the transmitters were not locked to the

>same frequency, you'd get interference beats. For a mobile receiver,
>though, all bets would be off, and I can't see any reason for
>phase-locking the transmitters.
>

LAPD uses multiple transmitters in its 800 mhz system. They have about 30 freqs, with several xmtrs on each one, depending on what it takes to cover the zone. FM's capture effect reduces the size of the interference bands somewhat (wider dev, in the old days, would have worked better, of course). However, there when you get into an area with roughly equal sigs from two xmtr sites, it can begin to sound pretty horrendous. The xmtrs aren't phase locked - I'd guess they're only within 200 hz of another, given the beats that I can hear. The coverage they need is sort of cellular, with relatively small areas for each freq. I'd guess it would work much less well if one were trying to cover all of LA with one freq and more xmtrs. The PD system has the advantage of being able to place at least some of the interference bands outside of the particular zone they're trying to cover.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

Date: 9 Jul 93 02:40:18 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!bruce.cs.monash.edu.au!merlin!mel.dit.csiro.au!its.csiro.au!
dmssyd.syd.dms.CSIRO.AU!news.cs.uow.edu.au!mippet.ci.com.au!eram!dave@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Repeater systems with multiple transmitters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <21hml5INNlhs@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>,
steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn) writes:

| Are there any repeater systems or repeater networks that use multiple
| transmitters on a single frequency?

I'm not aware of any in Amateur use (sounds like an interesting way to go), but at least one communications company in Australia is playing with the idea. I think they derive their reference timing from one of the rubidium-locked TV transmitters in Sydney.

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC PGP 2.3
dave@esi.COM.AU ...munari!esi.COM.AU!dave available

Date: 8 Jul 93 19:56:35 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!ukma!hgpeach@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Just a comment about reissuing call signs:

Last year I had the most enjoyable opportunity to do some research in the very old amateur radio call books published by the US Government (circa 1914-1928). It is interesting that in those days the government reissued unused call signs every year. It was very common for the same call sign to be used for 2 or 3 years by one person, then be reissued to someone else the very next year after it was turned in. While hams seemed to have had the same feelings about their call signs, no one seemed to be offended when a dead friend's call was reissued or their call was changed because they moved. They seem to have been regarded in much the same way we look at telephone numbers.

Just an observation!

73, Harold, N4FLZ

--

Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

Date: Tue, 6 Jul 1993 17:01:19 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpcc05!
hplds1a!brunob@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

No & No

from the log of AA6AD

Date: 8 Jul 1993 21:31:28 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

While hams seemed to have had the same feelings about their call signs, no one seemed to be offended when a dead friend's call was reissued or their call was changed because they moved.

People used to request calls of dead friends. Many club calls were obtained in the honor of a dead member. The reason the FCC went away from reissuing callsigns is that they got too lazy to figure out what was available to

reissue.

-Ron

Date: Fri, 09 Jul 93 00:31:56 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!concert!
news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!bongo!skyld!
jangus@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: some HTX404 info from packet
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <wa2iseC9u1Eq.I3M@netcom.com> wa2ise@netcom.com writes:

>
>
> copied from packet:
> From: N2RMH@W2CXN
> To: NEW@ALLUSA
> Subject: on htx 404
> From: n2rmh@w2cxn.#nli.ny.usa.na (ANDY)
> To: new@usbbs
>
> hello .. I last reported that it was an htx-440 to make correction. it an htx
> 404 I had the chance to try the unit . It look the same as the htx 202 the
> same settings. memory channel .scan. sensitivity 12db sinad .02 uv 20 db
> nq .035 uv adjacent channel is 25 khz at 60 db intermod 60 db .. use with
> standard repeaters . Audio is great plus u can use packet with no problem .
> it still have abt 1 1/2 watt with an 7v batt 12v abt 6w max.
> I like to thank Bob....N1EUY for the report
> thx again...de andy
>

----- >
Note: I have no connection to Radio Shack or the Chunese Communist Party WA2ISE >

This is a joke right?

Is it just me or is the literacy level in amateur really this low?

I mean for all the finger pointing about the CBers and the no-code
techs, you would think that as a group we could do better than this.

J. Angus: jangus@skyld.tele.com -- "Als ik Kan", Gustav Stickley
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749-4425 1 (310) 324-6080

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 1993 22:37:54 GMT
From: world!sharon@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Third-party traffic
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

>This is for all you DX'ers who might allow another, unlicensed or lower-level
>licensed person to use your callsign when working DX, like in a contest...

>To allow another person who does not have the privileges to transmit on a
>particular frequency is allowing them to be a "Third Party" - just like a
>phone patch. During a DX contest, this unlicensed or under-licensed oper-
>ator will probably, at some time, work a station or two or three or a
>hundred with which the US has no third-party traffic agreement!!!

We have had extensive discussions about this at our club and elsewhere among hams in the local community, and this point is open to interpretation. It is absolutely agreed that allowing an UNLICENSED person to operate the mike during a DX contest and make contact with a country where there's no 3rd-party traffic agreement is not legal. However, many of us disagree with the interpretation about the under-licensed ham.

To bring that argument to its conclusion, passing a message on behalf of an underlicensed ham, on frequencies the underlicensed ham cannot use, would be illegal (since doing so on behalf of an unlicensed person would be illegal). That would technically mean that packet traffic sent by a general, if relayed on the advanced or extra part of the band, would be illegal. That's ludicrous.

Sharon KC1YR

--

Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
e-mail: sharon@world.std.com

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 1993 20:57:32 +0000
From: pipex!bnr.co.uk!demon!lllonde1.demon.co.uk!dave@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Third-party traffic
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <21ht8a\$mj7@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu> ham@wam.umd.edu (Scott Richard Rosenfeld) writes:

>
> To allow another person who does not have the privileges to transmit on a
> particular frequency is allowing them to be a "Third Party" - just like a
> phone patch. During a DX contest, this unlicensed or under-licensed oper-
> ator will probably, at some time, work a station or two or three or a
> hundred with which the US has no third-party traffic agreement!!!
>
> This is a violation of Federal Law. Third-party traffic undercuts the
> ability of telephone companies to make a profit, both in the US and in DX
> countries. Great Britain and the US have VERY limited 3rd party traffic
> agreements, and I think that most of Europe is off the list completely.
>
But in the UK *any* person with any sort of amateur licence is not considered
to be a 'third party'. So I can quite happily let a VHF-only licensee use
my HF station under supervision ('supervision' is not particularly well
defined in the UK licence :-)) I think recent changes even allow anyone
who has passed the relevant exams and who isn't barred from holding a licence
to operate without being a 'third party'.

Dave

```
*****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25      *   You think *you* have problems?   *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet *   What do you do if you *are*       *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org      Amprnet  *   a manically depressed robot??    *
*****
```

Date: Thu, 8 Jul 93 21:54:02 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx!jmaynard@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <4191@eram.esi.COM.AU>, <21et0t\$pmu@jericho.mc.com>,
<4212@eram.esi.COM.AU>osyne
Subject : Re: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???

In article <4212@eram.esi.COM.AU> dave@esi.COM.AU (Dave Horsfall) writes:
>But you only get three requests, then you get the next one in line.
>This was introduced because the clerks were being pestered for callsigns
>of peoples' initials, "dead mens" callsigns (old two-letter ones like
>VK2AA that for some odd reason are sought after as status symbols) etc.

So, if I walked into the appropriate office, I could get VK5ZC if it were
available? That would be neet...

--

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.

"iHaTeX." -- Andrew Burt

Date: Wed, 07 Jul 93 17:36:34 GMT

From: ftpbox!mothost!binford!laidbak!tellab5!balr!ttd.teradyne.com!
news@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <134433@netnews.upenn.edu>, <1993Jul2.211606.5867@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>,
<134476@netnews.upenn.edu>

Subject : Re: Closed Autopatches

In article <134476@netnews.upenn.edu>, yee@mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

> [this is my second attempt at this post. I may have accidentally rplied instead
> of following up]

>

>>Have I just violated your privacy? [in posting the citation of my callsign]

>

> The club can not provide a justifiable reason for wanting the license.

> Therefore it is a violation of my privacy.

It's really quite simple. It's their repeater, their autopatch. They are legally responsible for transmissions made over that equipment. They feel that it's their right to ensure that the person wishing to use their equipment for third party traffic is 'in fact' the holder of the license to the callsign he intends to use for that traffic by whatever means they see fit. In this case, they have decided that a copy of the license meets their requirements.

If you feel that this is an imposition, that's your privilege. It's also their right to deny you the privilege to use 'their' equipment if you decline to meet with their requirements for such use.

All other arguments are moot.

John Rice - K9IJ | "Did I say that ?" I must have, but It was
rice@ttd.teradyne.com | MY opinion only, no one else's...Especially
(708)-940-9000 - (work) | Not my Employer's.... Licensed since 1959
(708)-438-5065 - (bbs) | Ex: K8YZR, KH6GHC, WB9CSP, W9MMB, WA1TXV

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #834
